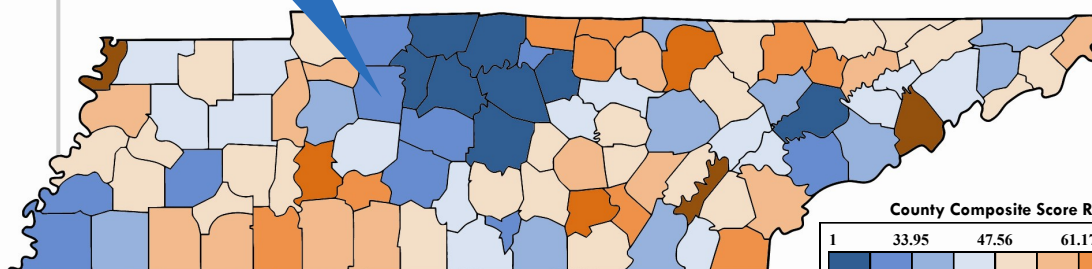


# The Status of Women in Tennessee Counties

## SNAPSHOT: DICKSON COUNTY

2012



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Population (2010): 49,666

Pop. Density: 88/square mile

Seat of Government: Charlotte

Largest City: Dickson

Down from 9th

COUNTY	RANK	INDICATOR SCORES & RANKINGS	DATA	RANK
Smith	8	Employment and Earnings Composite	25.60	6
Williamson	9	Median Annual Earnings for Full Time Employed Females*	\$31,288	17
Moore	10	Wage Gap (Female Earnings as a Percentage of Male Earnings)	81.64%	18
Montgomery	11	Female Labor Force Participation Rate (Ages 20-64)	69.6%	22
Trousdale	12	Female Unemployment Rate (Ages 20-64)	6.5%	18
Blount	13	Percent of Management Occupations Held by Women	34.7%	53
Madison	14	Economic Autonomy Composite	41.88	31
Maury	15	Women-owned Businesses Percent of Total	20.6%	71
Shelby	16	Percent of Females with 4-Year Degree or More (Age 25+)	16.8%	22
Dickson	17	Percent of Females with High School Diploma or Equivalent (Age 25+)	83.0%	20
Tipton	18	Female High School Dropout Rate	0.62%	75
Hamilton	19	Percent of Women Uninsured (65 and under)	15.3%	35
Humphreys	20	Percent of Females Below Poverty Level	16.4%	21
Cumberland	21	Percent of Female-Headed Households with Children in Poverty*	34.1%	12
Washington	22	Rate of Pregnancy for Girls Age 15-19 per 1000*	62	79
Fayette	23	County Overview: Dickson County women have made important gains in wages, continuing to earn more than most of their peers statewide, and benefit from a relatively low unemployment rate. Moderate performance in health, poverty and academic indicators also put these women at an advantage, though living standard rankings, in particular, have improved only because deterioration has been slower in this county, not absent. Dickson is weighed down by a rather small female footprint in local businesses and poor performance in efforts relating to girls, who dropout and risk pregnancy at higher rates than most of their peers.		
Sevier	24			
Sullivan	25			
Pickett	26			

Note: all figures are based on estimates formed from sample data and are subject to sample error and rounding.

\* The American Community Survey (ACS) is an annual demographic survey of the U.S. It provides the detailed demographic, economic and housing data that was once supplied by the Decennial Census Long Form. The ACS has a smaller sample so combines several years' data to produce multi-year estimates. Due to the small sample size there is an increased margin of error in many less populated counties for this indicator.

\*\* The 2005 County by County figures were based on a sample of girls age 10-19, whereas the 2012 report reflects the population of girls age 15-19.

† ACS sampling sizes are insufficient to publish certain figures for this category. An estimate was developed from the performance of surrounding counties for the purposes of creating a composite score.

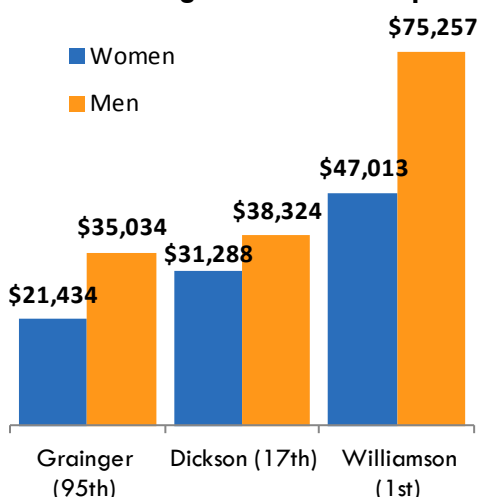
‡ Estimates are too unreliable or not available to be included in composite calculations. Any figure shown is an estimate for the reader's benefit only.

# The Status of Women in: Dickson County

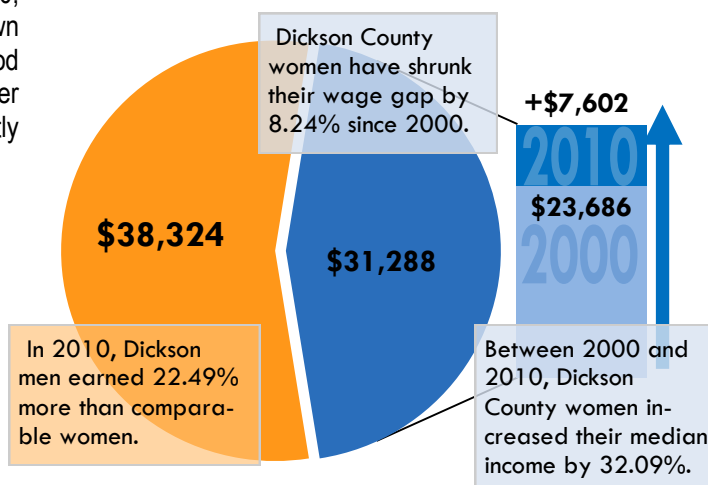
## ▲ Earnings

**Dickson County** women have improved their median income by 32.09 percent since 2000; earning the 17th ranked wages in Tennessee (down from 13th), outpacing inflation rates during that period by over six percent and male wage increases by over 13 percent. Despite this, they continue to make slightly less than the statewide median of \$31,585.

### Median Earnings: Counties Compared



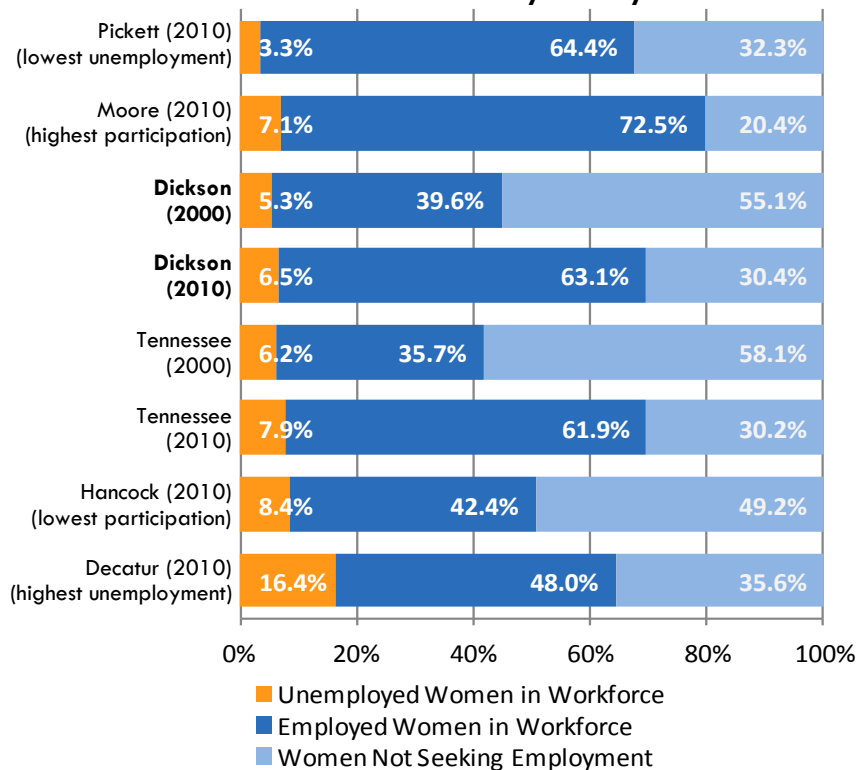
### Median Earnings and the Wage Gap, 2000-2010



**Adding** an increase of \$7,602 to their earnings, Dickson County women closed their local wage gap by 8.24 percent and achieved the 18th smallest disparity in the state by bringing in 81.64 percent of the local male median income. In part, this is a product of the lack of growth in male incomes, which rank 34th in the state among their peers, and are likely to be part of mixed trends in Dickson County family incomes who see some wages rise while others fall or dry up.

## ▼ Employment

### Workforce Access for Women By County and Year

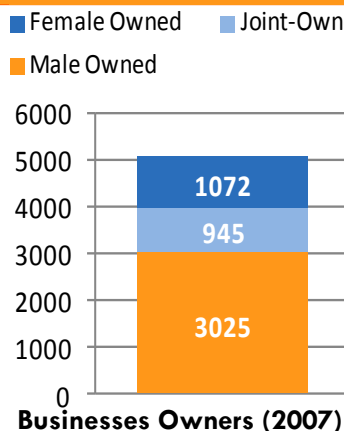


**Labor** force participation rates in Dickson remain buoyant, despite dropping one rank to 22nd in the state. As of 2010, 69.6 percent of women were estimated to be employed or searching for work, just slightly trailing the statewide rate of 69.8 percent. By comparison, Dickson County men were 16 percent more likely to participate in the workforce in 2010 than local women.

Women in the county were unemployed at a rate of 6.5 percent in 2010, which was the 18th lowest in the state. This was an improvement from 31st in 2000 despite the fact that this figure increased from 5.3 percent during that time.

Women with children under six were less likely to be jobless, at a rate of 4.9 percent, while 6.4 percent of local men were estimated to be searching for work.

# The Status of Women in: Dickson County



**Dickson** women have made comparatively small gains in managerial presence since 2000. County-wide, only 5.1 percent more managers were female in 2010, dropping from 22nd to 53rd, with only a third of local positions being filled by women.

Business ownership figures are more bleak, resulting not only in a drop in rank, but a decrease in the percentage of businesses owned, by 6.1 percent.

Though ranked 71st in ownership presence, women in Dickson still add a great deal. In 2007 women held at least partial ownership of 40 percent of businesses, and employed roughly 2,250 workers.

## Women At Work

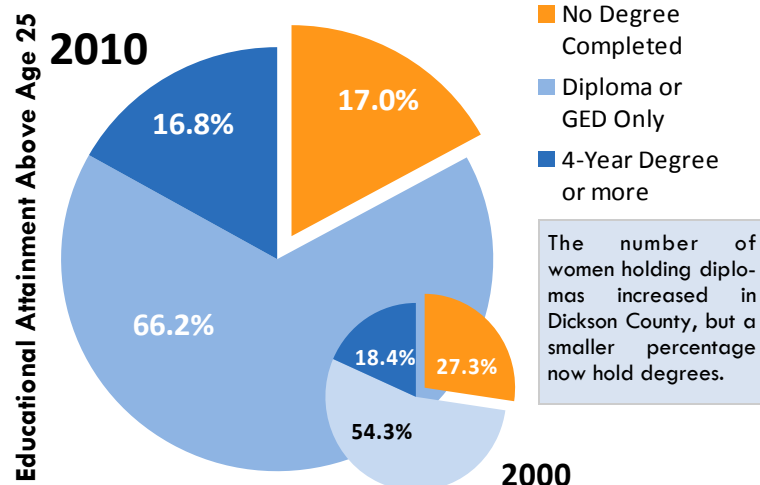
### Business Management

The incidence of women managers in Dickson County increased from 29.6% to 34.7% between 2000 and 2010.

### Business Ownership

The percentage of women business owners in Dickson decreased, however, from 26.7% to 20.6% between 2000 and 2007.

## ▲ Education



**Diverting** from statewide trends in which the percentage of women holding four-year degrees has typically increased since 2000, Dickson County women ages 25 and older are 1.6 percent less likely to hold a degree than they were in 2000, dropping in rankings for this indicator from 10th to a still-healthy 22nd.

The portion of women who have earned a diploma is 10.3 percent larger, however, and the county moved up in this measure from 31st to 20th.

Lastly, dropout rates were lower in the 2011-12 school year—a rate of 0.62 percent—but remained among the highest in the state, rising to 75th from 88th.

## ▼ Living

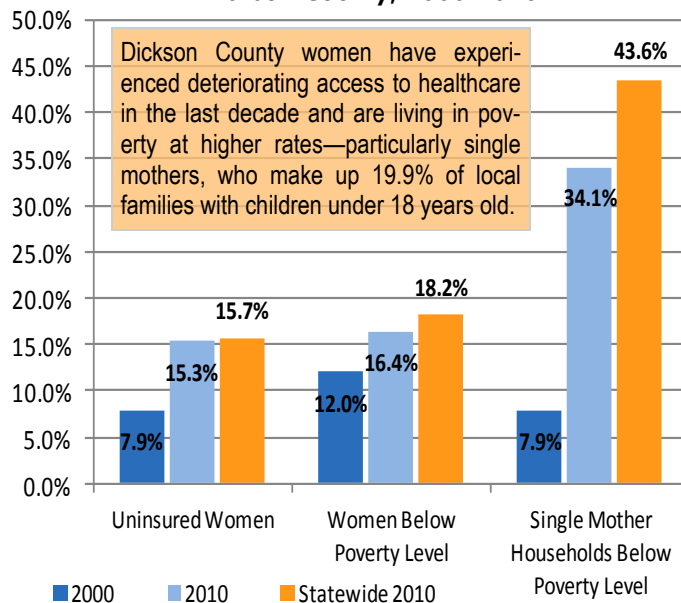
**Since** 2000, women in Dickson County have seen a decrease in health care access as well as an increase in poverty.

Specifically regarding health insurance, women in the county are now nearly twice as likely to go without, but the 2010 rate remains preferable to the statewide figure of 15.7 percent and the county has improved ten spots in this indicator's ranking, to 35th.

Poverty has increased as well, though when compared to the experiences of women across the state, Dickson continues to perform moderately well in these categories. The percentage of women living in poverty has grown, dropping to 21st overall, but outperforming statewide numbers by nearly two percent.

Dickson County's single mothers also experience poverty at a lower rate than statewide figures suggest, but have been more acutely effected by global trends than women overall. Single mothers in the county are over four times as likely to live in poverty in 2010 as they were in 2000, and are more than twice as likely to do so as the average woman in Dickson.

## Health and Poverty Indicators for Women: Dickson County, 2000-2010



# About the Council and this Report

The **Status of Women in Tennessee Counties** report offers an economic profile of women in each county of Tennessee and examines how women's rights and equality vary among the counties. The report presents data and overall rankings in two categories of women's economic status: employment and earnings and economic autonomy. Indicators of women's status in each category make up the composite rankings of the counties.

The employment and earnings section presents data on women's annual earnings, the earnings gender gap, female labor force participation rate, the female unemployment rate, and the percent of management occupations held by women.

The economic autonomy section includes information on the percentage of businesses owned by women, educational attainment levels, percentage of women with any kind of health insurance, percentage of women living in poverty and percentage of single female-headed households living in poverty, the female high school dropout rate and the teen pregnancy rate.

The **Tennessee Economic Council on Women** was created in 1998 by the Tennessee General Assembly to assess Tennessee women's economic status. The Council develops and advocates solutions to address women's needs in order to help women achieve economic autonomy. In setting its priorities, the Council selects issues that are timely and likely to result in positive changes for women.

Research & Authorship by:

William Arth, Senior Research Manager &  
Julia Reynolds-Thompson, Fmr Research Analyst

Visit the Economic Council on Women at [www.tennesseewomen.org](http://www.tennesseewomen.org)

SOURCES	
Employment and Earnings	
Median Annual Earnings for Full Time Employed Females	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Selected Economic Characteristics' *
Wage Gap (Female Earnings as Percent of Male Earnings)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Selected Economic Characteristics'
Female Labor Force Participation Rate	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Employment Status'
Female Unemployment Rate	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Employment Status'
Percent of Management Occupations Held by Women	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Occupation by Sex and Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months for Full-Time, Year-Round Civilian Employed Population, 16 year and older'
Economic Autonomy	
Women-Owned Businesses Percent of Total	U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 Survey of Business Owners 'Statistics for All U.S. Firms by Industry, Gender, Ethnicity, and Race...' † ‡
Percent of Females with 4-Yr Degree or More (Age 25+)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Educational Attainment'
Percent of Females with High School Diploma (Age 25+)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Educational Attainment'
Female High School Dropout Rate	Tennessee Department of Education, 2011-2012 School Year
Percent of Women Uninsured (65 or under)	U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates
Percent of Women Below Poverty Level	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months'
Percent of Female-headed Households with Children in Poverty	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months of Families' *
Rate of Pregnancy for Girls 15-19 (per 1000)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Fertility' *

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